



Cornell University  
ILR School

Cornell University ILR School  
**DigitalCommons@ILR**

---

Justice

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union  
(ILGWU)

---

9-15-1960

## Justice (Vol. 42, Iss. 18)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.ilr.cornell.edu/justice>

Thank you for downloading an article from DigitalCommons@ILR.

**Support this valuable resource today!**

---

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (ILGWU) at DigitalCommons@ILR. It has been accepted for inclusion in Justice by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@ILR. For more information, please contact [catherwood-dig@cornell.edu](mailto:catherwood-dig@cornell.edu).

If you have a disability and are having trouble accessing information on this website or need materials in an alternate format, contact [web-accessibility@cornell.edu](mailto:web-accessibility@cornell.edu) for assistance.

---

## Justice (Vol. 42, Iss. 18)

### Keywords

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, ILGWU, labor unions, clothing workers, textile workers, garment workers, garment industry, New York, United States

### Comments

*Justice* was the official publication of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of *Justice* were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of *Justice* shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of *Justice*.

REC'D OCT 9 1960  
**ILG Election Priority: Register-to-Vote!!**

# JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION






Vol. XLII, No. 18

Jersey City, N. J., September 15, 1960

Price 10 Cents

## THE ELECTION ON COAST-TO-COAST RADIO

EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING · SAME TIME · SAME STATION

WEDNESDAY <b>OCT. 5</b>		ADLAI E. <b>STEVENSON</b>
WEDNESDAY <b>OCT. 12</b>		GEORGE <b>MEANY</b>
WEDNESDAY <b>OCT. 19</b>		ELEANOR <b>ROOSEVELT</b>
WEDNESDAY <b>OCT. 26</b>		SENATOR LYNDON B. <b>JOHNSON</b>
WEDNESDAY <b>NOV. 2</b>		SENATOR JOHN F. <b>KENNEDY</b>

**WITH STARS OF HOLLYWOOD AND BROADWAY**

### ABC RADIO NETWORK

In New York City - WABC 770 on the dial. - 10:30 P.M. Elsewhere, check Wednesday newspapers for exact time and station.

FRANK SINATRA  
MARLON BRANDO  
SHELLEY WINTERS  
TALLULAH BANKHEAD  
EVA MARIE SAINT  
HENRY FONDA

PETER LAWFORD  
EDWARD G. ROBINSON  
MELVYN DOUGLAS  
RALPH BELLAMY  
TONY CURTIS  
JANET LEIGH

SPONSORED BY ILGWU 1960 CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

N Y PUB LIBR DIV P  
GRAND CENTRAL STA  
PO BOX 2240  
NEW YORK 17 N Y 100 E

ST-100  
6-20-73  
Graham



## To All ILGWU Shop Chairmen MOBILIZATION FOR REGISTRATION Manhattan Center

24th St. &amp; 8th Ave.

Eleanor Roosevelt  
David Dubinsky  
Arthur GoldbergAverell Harriman  
Walter Reuther  
Charles S. Zimmerman

Tuesday, October 4

After Work

# Label Promotion Features Fashion Preview, Booklets

ILGWU Union Label activity hit a seasonal peak in the period September 5-11, officially proclaimed as union label week by the AFL-CIO, timed to coincide with the flurry of interest in back-to-school fall fashions, reports Vice Pres. Julius Hochman, department director.

Kick-off event was a style show, "The Fall and Winter Fashions of 1960," a presentation by the label department and New York State affiliates of the ILGWU in association with the fashion industry in honor of the ladies of

the State AFL-CIO convention held August 29 at the Commodore Hotel.

The show, according to Michael Johnson, assistant director of the label department, was an enthusiastically received preview of the

advance creations of the State's most successful union fashion houses.

### Fashion Guides

Meantime, thousands of re-  
(Continued on Page 19)

# ILG Sets Election Priority: Register-to-Vote

## Toronto Sportswear Renewal Nets Pay Boost, Other Gains

Sweeping gains headed by a 7 percent wage increase feature a three-year renewal pact won by members of Toronto Sportswear Local 199 following a two-hour work stoppage that brought employers flocking to sign the master association agreement.

In addition to the wage increase the new pact, effective August 1, provides another paid holiday for a total of 6 employer contribution of 1 percent of payroll into a severance fund, use of the ILGWU union label, and a two-cent reduction in the work week from 40 to 39 hours and then to 37½ hours as of January 1, 1962.

Each reduction in hours is to be compensated by 2½ percent pay boost for the first hour and an additional 3½ percent hike at the 37½ hour point.

The drawn-out bargaining sessions were directed by Kraisman, the Local 199 negotiating committee and staffers from the Toronto office.

## LOCAL 132 CAMPAIGN AT JERSEY RESISTER BAGS EMPIRE BUTTON

A successful drive against the Empire Button Co. of Union City, N.J., a 15-year holdout from ILGWU ranks, has netted a first-time agreement highlighted by a 2½ cents an hour pay boost, reports Joel Menist, manager of N.Y. Plastic Moulders and Novelty Workers' Local 132.

The pact provides a 7½ cents wage increase retroactive to August 11, with the other 5 cents effective September 1.

Additional terms of the agreement call for seven guaranteed paid holidays, employer contributions to health and welfare and retirement funds, and a "vacation" plan providing one week's pay after a year's employment, with an added day for every year of employment up to two week's pay after five years.

### Bargaining Team

The campaign was headed by business agent Eddie Nesbitt and organizer Frank Perez. Negotiations were led by Menist, Nesbitt, Perez and a shop committee made up of chairman Clemente Rios, Manuel Leyva, Guillermo Pagan, German Rivera, Roberto Rojas and Jose Morales.

The pact was ratified by the 30 workers involved at a shop meeting on August 31. The firm has joined the Plastic Products Manufacturers' Association.

## PUERTO RICAN TALKS PRESS UNDIS PACT; STAFF SHIFTS NOTED

Rounds of negotiations between Puerto Rican Local 600 and a newly-formed underwear and embroidery association, aimed at extending union benefits to some 2,000 undergarment workers on the island, are currently being pressed on the organizational front, reports ILGWU General Secretary-Treasurer Louis Sulberg.

Meantime, in an administrative shift, former Local 600 Manager Robert Gladnick has been transferred to Miami where he will head up that city's Joint Council. The new Local 600 Manager is Jerry Schoen, formerly a business agent with New York Undergarment Workers' Local 62.

ILGWU members across the nation are setting the pace in their communities as concerns with the issues and outcome of the approaching election months. Reports to the ILGWU Political Department indicate that priority in member activity is going to the union's drive to achieve record high registration for voting.

Scores of registration committees have been set up by garment workers. The point is being made that regardless of how a worker votes he should make certain to vote and in order to do this he must register.

The ILGWU drive, with shop leaders, leaflets, meetings and door-to-door visits, is part of the general registration drive undertaken by organized labor.

In line with the decision of the AFL-CIO Executive Council to conduct a "massive" registration drive while there is still time, President George Meany has sent out a letter to all affiliated bodies throughout the country to push registration as hard as possible. Already half a million posters are in the mails together with TV and radio "spots" urging registration and voting.

Instead of general exhortations, however, the AFL-CIO appeals are based on the importance of voting in terms of such issues as jobs, civil rights, schools, housing and medical care for the aged.

In his Labor Day speech in New York where he led the city's huge Labor Day parade, Meany stressed the poor record of America in going to the polls as compared with many of the other great democracies. As compared

with 70, 80 and even 90 percent records in many countries, the American average—including organized workers—is just about 55 percent in Presidential elections and even lower in off-year elections.

Paralleling the registration drive is the program by ILGWU Campaign Committees to make the issues of the election clear not only to garment workers but to entire communities. In preparation for this crucial phase of the election campaign, garment worker committees have scheduled the first of a continuing series of meetings at which these issues will be analyzed and the developing tactics of the campaign will be studied.

Such meetings, following the registration period are scheduled

now as follows for early October:

Oct. 4—New York County;  
Oct. 8—Mid-Hudson Valley  
In Newburgh; Oct. 15—New Jersey committees meeting in Newark; Oct. 23—Connecticut committees meeting in Bridgeport.

Returns on collections being made by ILGWU 1960 Campaign Committees indicate appreciation of the critical importance of the approaching election in terms of workers' standards, national welfare and world uncertainties. Contributions are being put to use for printing, renting meeting rooms, etc.

### Broadcasts Set

Outstanding will be the Campaign Committee's series of five weekly Wednesday broadcasts to start over the American Broadcasting Co. network Oct. 5.

## Net Pay Rise for 3,000 Via '98' Renewal Terms

Wage increases retroactive to August 16 highlight a new three-year contract covering some 3,000 members of New York Local 98, Rubberized Novelty Workers employed in 60 shops belonging to the Plastic Soft Material Manufacturers' Association.

Local Manager Herbert Pokodner reports that ILGWU General Secretary-Treasurer Louis Sulberg's participation in the final stages of the negotiations helped point the way to agreement on new pact terms, capping 12 weeks of parleys.

The gains, ratified by local members at Roosevelt Auditorium on August 26, include wage increases of 8 cents an hour for cutters, shippers and receiving clerks, and 6 cents for all other crafts, both piece and week workers.

In addition, shop minimums are set at 15 cents above whatever the federal wage floor may be, and phrasing changes improve holiday and "vacation" provisions. Carried over are six guaranteed paid holidays.

Pokodner also announces he has proposed increasing the sick benefit maximum payment, now \$15 a week.

Union negotiators, besides the manager, included Seymour Selden, local president; Sal De Perina, vice president; and Mae Smith, Estelle Moreno, Enrique Moreno, Larry Koenigbaum, Josephine Rodriguez, Henry Fritz, and members of the executive board: Vincent Aronson, of Lieberman, Katz & Aronson, was union counsel.

In the course of the three-month talks, employer spokesmen cited depressed industrial conditions, plus unfair competition from imports as barriers toward meeting the union's demands.

## "In Their Steps"





## By Sen. John F. Kennedy

**T**HIS is my political credo: I believe in human dignity as the source of national purpose—in human liberty as the source of national action—in the human heart as the source of our compassion—and in the human mind as the source of our invention and ideas.

I do not believe in a supestate. I see no magic attached to tax dollars that flow to Washington and return. I abhor the waste and incompetence which large-scale federal bureaucracies so often breed, under this Administration as well as its predecessors. I do not favor state compulsion wherever individual voluntary effort can do the job and do it right.

But I believe in a government which acts, which exercises its full responsibilities. Government is an art and a precious obligation—and when it has a job to do, I believe that it should do it. And this requires that we not declare great ends, but that we propose concrete means to achieve them.

Our responsibility is not discharged by an announcement of virtuous ends. Our responsibility is to achieve those objectives with social invention, with political skill and executive vigor.

I believe, for these reasons, that liberalism is our best, our only hope in the world today. For the liberal society is a free society—and it is, at the same time, a strong society. Its strength is drawn from the will of free people committed to great ends and peacefully striving to meet them.

Only liberalism, in short—this kind of liberalism—can repair our national purpose, restore our national purpose, and liberate our national energies. And the only basic issue in this 1960 Presidential campaign is whether our government will fall into the conservative rut of dying without daring, or whether we will move ahead in the liberal spirit of daring and doing.

For we recognize that the Government is people—and that those who systematically disparage the acts of Government are really expressing doubts about the people.

Our liberalism has its roots in our diverse origins. Most of us are descended from that segment of American society once called an immigrant minority. Today, along with our children and grand-children, they do not feel minor, they are proud of their origins, and they are not second to any group in their sense of American purpose.

For many years New York represented the New Frontier to all those who came from the ends of the earth to find new opportunity and new freedom—generations of men and women who fled from the despotism of czars, the tyranny of hunger, and the horrors of Nazi persecution. These men and women—a living cross-section of American history, indeed

America's foremost spokesmen for the liberal philosophy reaffirmed their credo at the 16th annual dinner of the Liberal Party of the State of New York on September 14 at the Commodore Hotel. Democratic standard-bearer John F. Kennedy, Senator from Massachusetts, accepted the Liberal Party endorsement for the Presidency of the United States. A telegram was received from Lyndon B. Johnson, Senator from Texas, accepting Liberal Party endorsement for the Vice-Presidency. The evening began with greetings by HGWU General Secretary-Treasurer Louis Stulberg and New York City Mayor Robert F. Wagner. Paul R. Hays served as chairman for the event. On these pages are excerpts from the addresses of Senator Kennedy, Adlai E. Stevenson, George Meany and Herbert H. Lehman.

a cross-section of the whole world's history of pain and hope—made of this city not only a new world of opportunity, but a new world of the spirit as well. Tonight we salute Herbert Lehman as a symbol of that spirit—and as a reminder that the fight to achieve the full constitutional rights of all Americans is a fight that must go on in 1961.

Many of these same immigrant families produced the pioneers and builders of the American labor movement. They are the men who sweated in the shops—who struggled to create a union, who were driven by deep longing for education for their children and their own development. They went to night schools. They built their future, their union's future and their country's future, brick by brick, block by block, neighborhood by neighborhood—and now, in their children's time, suburb by suburb. Tonight we salute George Meany as a symbol of that struggle—and as a reminder that the fight to eliminate poverty and human exploitation is a fight that must go on.

But in 1960, the cause of liberalism cannot con-

tent itself with carrying on the fight for human rights and economic justice. For here, and around the world, the fear of war clouds rises every morning. It lies, expressed or silent, on the minds of every American. We cannot put it to rest by claiming that we are the strongest military nation in the world. We cannot banish it by repeating that we are economically first. More will be needed than goodwill missions, or talking back to Soviet politicians, or increasing the tempo of the arms race. More will be needed than good intentions—for we all know where that kind of paying material leads.

Our opponents would like the people to believe that in a time of danger it would be hazardous to change party administrations. I think it would be hazardous not to change. I think it would be hazardous to continue four more years of stagnation at home and abroad—four more years of starving the underpinnings of national power, including not only our defenses, but our assistance to other countries, and our whole perspective here at home.

For those who say that they are liberal risk-takers abroad but conservatives at home are missing the basic concept of American foreign policy. Our foreign policy can strike through to the heart of the world only as it reflects a deep passion for social idealism. That is why Woodrow Wilson and Franklin Roosevelt and Adlai Stevenson are so widely admired through the world today.

Our national elections have often proven the turning-point in the course of the country. I am proposing that 1960 be a turning-point in our history. Some pundits are fond of saying that it is 1928 all over again. I say it is 1932 all over again—and that an aroused and idealistic people are going to shake off their lethargy and their complacency, and seek the new and better world beyond the New Frontier of the 1960's.



"... A time for vigorous action and initiative..."

—Herbert H. Lehman

"... Our survival as a nation is at stake..."

—George Meany

"... Hope of the future rests on liberals..."

—Adlai E. Stevenson

**T**O win in 1960, every American who is concerned for the advancement of liberal principles and for the defeat of the forces of reaction, must be mobilized and must vote.

Within my memory, there has been no presidential election more critical than this one to the well-being and freedom of our people, to the prestige and influence of our country abroad, and to the cause of peace among men everywhere.

I hope and fully expect that this twentieth presidential campaign of my lifetime will result in a tremendous victory for the people, a victory for that young Democratic liberal, that bold pioneer of the new frontiers of liberalism, John F. Kennedy. I hope and expect the American people will overwhelmingly repudiate any and all appeals to false facts, mistaken prejudice and outright bigotry.

This is a time for the President of the United States to lead the nation in a realistic re-examination of many of the basic assumptions of our national life. This is a time for national and individual self-questioning. This is a time for vigorous initiative and action: for experimental action, to establish the soundest possible means to guide our people and all the freedom-loving peoples of the world across the new frontiers.

In short, this is a time for liberals and liberalism. This fact is recognized even by the Republicans, and during this campaign we will surely hear some strange words coming from the lips of the traditional defenders of the status quo in America and in the world—words designed to sound liberal to the liberals and reactionary to the reactionaries.

The voters must be made to see through this double talk. America must turn away from a government conducted by those whose basic inclination is to defend the ways of the past... the status quo.

The choice confronting the nation is true and deep and unmistakable. The choice is between, on the one hand, Jack Kennedy and the Democratic Party who promise progress toward individual security, national growth, and world understanding through the active initiative, responsibility, and leadership of government; and, on the other hand, Richard Nixon and the Republican Party—the party whose ideological heroes were and still are Herbert Hoover, Robert Taft, Styles Bridges, and Barry Goldwater.

Jack Kennedy clearly understands the need of these times. He is resolved to meet that need. In my opinion, he has the high capacity to provide the leadership for which we pray.

**T**HE 1960 election is the most important in our history. The AFL-CIO has analyzed the facts confronting us in this election. It has found that 1) our survival as a nation and the preservation of the American way of life are threatened by Communism, and 2) our military and economic strength has not kept pace with Communist growth in Russia and her satellites.

No amount of doubletalk can obscure these facts.

The Republicans tell us that our prestige has never been higher, that they have kept the peace, that they have checked Communism, that they have talked back to Khrushchev.

Where is the evidence for all of this? Our President is insulted abroad. Dictators use U.S. soil for their purposes. Castro and others like him abuse Americans. But we are told by the Republicans that our policies are successful.

They tell us that domestically there are more jobs, more wages than ever before. Mention unemployment, depressed areas and they tell you that's too bad, that people ought to learn to adjust. Ask about higher minimum wages and they answer that they are not necessary and that they are bad for business. Mention Federal aid to education and they reply, go back to the states.

America must meet the challenge of the future. But it cannot do so under an administration that ignores the facts, that refuses to tell the American people the truth.

Say that our prestige is slumping, that we are failing to make friends among the new nations of Asia and Africa, and you are accused of being unpatriotic—of being a prophet of doom.

Show concern for the failure of our country to show an adequate rate of economic growth and you are accused of playing something called growthmanship.

We of organized labor are concerned because our economy slumps, because the Communists are moving in to take over. We went to both political party conventions with our hopes and our plans. The Republicans heard us out, told us everything was OK, and shrugged their shoulders. The Democrats gave us close attention and a fine, progressive platform.

We are for the candidates running on a platform that is concerned with what we are concerned, that promises what we hope for. An America guided by John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson will be an America that will stand for progress, not stagnation.

**T**HE first item on the agenda of the new Democratic-Liberal administration must be the rebuilding of our national strength.

Now it is terribly important to understand what national strength means. The conservative tends to suppose that national strength means military power and very little else.

Military might is indispensable. But it is only a part of national strength—a small part. A total policy of repairing national strength must recognize that the essential components of national strength are not guns or ships, but people.

National power requires men and women who are healthy and vigorous. It requires men and women who are educated and interested. It requires a steadily growing economy. It requires a society where talent and ability can never be vetoed on grounds of color or creed. It requires a climate of uninhibited discussion and of unrestricted inquiry. It requires, above all, an abundant freedom for the ideas and ideals of a living democracy.

Conservatives regard the promotion of the education, the health, the welfare, the resources, the equal rights, and the liberty of our people as luxury items, to be deferred to some never-never day when, as they say, we can "afford" them.

Liberals know that the education, the health, the welfare, the rights and freedoms of the people form the rock bottom foundation of our national power, the conservative vision of our national destiny is penurious, materialistic and timid. The liberal vision is magnanimous and powerful. That is why the hope for the future rests on a liberal national revival in our land.

The future has waited long enough. If we do not seize it, other hands, grasping, hard and bloody, will.

The task of this generation is the conquest of the future. It is to awaken our nation from its sorry season of stagnation and stupor. It is to arrest and reverse the decay in our national position. It is to resume with joy and hope the battle for liberal democracy. It is to push back the new frontiers. It is to release the generous and creative energies of American life.

This is what this campaign is all about: languor or leadership; stagnation or strength; fear or faith—this and the revindication of American power and American purpose.

I commend John Kennedy to you as a representative of the highest traditions, as I know them, of the Democratic Party and the Liberal Party of New York. He has a lucid faith in the future, a conviction that the American people will respond to new ideas.

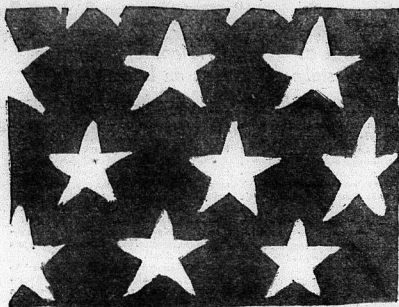


From left: ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky, Liberal-Democratic presidential candidate John F. Kennedy, and former Governor of Illinois Adlai E. Stevenson.



From left to right: Former New York Senator and Governor Herbert H. Lehman, ILGWU Gen. Sec'y. Treas. Louis Shullberg, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.





VOTE for a higher minimum wage... VOTE

VOTE to strengthen America... VOTE for a h

VOTE for better schools... VOTE to strengthe

VOTE for more homes... VOTE for better schools... VOTE to strengt

VOTE for health care for the aged... VOTE for more homes...

VOTE to strengthen America... VOTE for better schools...



- If you have never voted before, or
- If you have not voted since 1957, or
- If you have moved or changed your name (by marriage, for example) since the last time you voted.

Regardless of how you vote

You must register in order to vote.

Go to your neighborhood polling place.  
Simply and speedily,  
you can be permanently registered  
on the following days:

Monday, October 10 . . . . . 5:30 PM  
Tuesday, October 11 . . . . . 5:30 PM  
Wednesday, October 12 . . . . . 5:30 PM  
Thursday, October 13 . . . . . 5:30 PM  
Friday, October 14 . . . . . 5:30 PM  
Saturday, October 15 . . . . . 7:00 AM



VOTE for health care for the aged... VOTE for more homes... VOTE for better schools...

for a higher minimum wage... VOTE for health care for the aged... VOTE for more homes...

ngthen America... VOTE for a higher minimum wage... VOTE for health care for the aged...

...en America... VOTE for a higher minimum wage...

...  
**ORDER TO VOTE YOU MUST**  
**register**

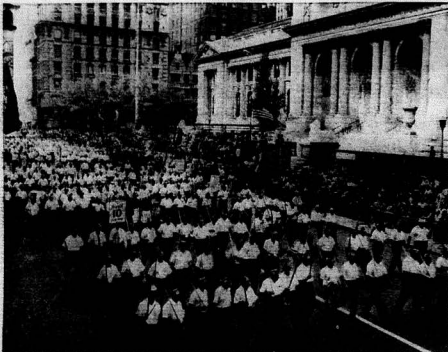
PM to 10:30 PM  
PM to 10:30 PM  
PM to 10:30 PM  
PM to 10:30 PM  
PM to 10:30 PM  
AM to 10:30 PM

In Westchester: October 12, 13, 14, 15.

In Nassau: October 6, 7, 8.

Elsewhere in N. Y. State, consult local  
union office or newspaper.

# 1960



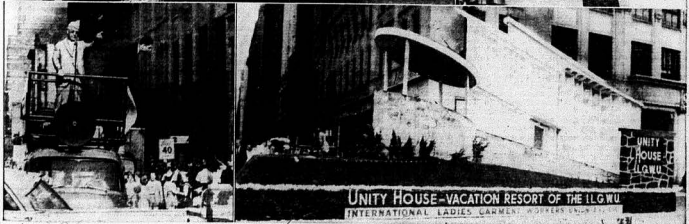
ON LABOR DAY, 1960, organized workers in New York City paraded their strength for the world to see. In the forefront of the procession that moved along Fifth Avenue were members of the ILGWU and their families, proud of the achievements of their union in its 60-year history, proclaiming their program for a better America. Gaily-costumed children, models in union label fashions and workers bearing symbols of their crafts moved past the reviewing stand that held Governor Nelson Rockefeller, Mayor Robert Wagner, AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, ILGWU Pres. David Dubinsky and his granddaughter, Ryva Appleton. Along the line of march with more than 27,000 garment workers were seven decorated floats depicting areas of ILGWU activity and 17 bands that added rhythm and bounce.



# —LABOR DAY



IN THE LEAD of the ILGWU contingent were Pres. David Dubinsky, General Secretary-Treasurer Louis Stulberg, First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini, and the massed banners of local affiliates. Close behind were ILGWU retirees, veterans of the labor wars. Two floats illustrated union progress from 1900 through 1960, while girls in period costume carried banners marking high-points in the union's history. One float carried models of the ILGWU Cooperative Village and the soon-to-be-erected Chelsea Houses, and another portrayed Unity House, the workers' resort in the Poconos. Fire wardens marched alongside fire-fighting equipment, staff members from the Health Center paraded with a Mobile Health Unit. And everywhere the workers, proud of their role in building America, vowing to continue the fight.



## Affairs of State—Federation of Labor



Prominent at State Federation conventions held recently in New York and Connecticut were ILGWU staffers in dual capacities as delegates and union label promoters. At left, from left to right: John Marzile, manager of Cloak Out-of-Town Department Locals 141 and 147, Phil Baber, Diana Hubebank, Bert

Cooper, Eastern Region's Connecticut manager, Chris Grant, Secretary of Local 151, and Governor Abraham Ribicoff, At New York convention, from left, ILGWU Vice Pres. Howard Molinsky, Pres. Harold Hanover, Secretary-Treasurer Harold Garino and executive council chairman Louis Hollander.

## Pay Hike, Severance Fund Top '91' Renewal Demands

Demands have been presented by Vice Pres. Harry Greenberg, manager of Children's Dress Local 91, to the Industrial Association of Juvenile Apparel Manufacturers calling for substantial improvements in agreements that will eventually effect more than 14,000 members of the local in the metropolitan New York area.

Topping the list of provisions is a proposal for sizable wage increases for all piece and week workers, backed by a hike in all minimum rates.

### Severance Fund

Another highlight of the demands is a clause calling for establishment of a severance pay fund financed by employer contributions.

Additional terms call for an increase in the number of legal holidays, provision for one week's vacation for all workers in inside and contracting shops, increased con-

tributions to the health and welfare fund, and a proviso that minimums would automatically increase to remain at a given percentage higher than any new minimums enacted by Federal or State legislatures.

Another first for Local 91 would be a contractual clause calling for establishment of a shop fire warden program.

The demands coupled with a request for modification and rewording of existing clauses and other changes which may be necessary for clarification.

## OPERA PERFORMANCE MARKS '89' WEEKEND

Some 1,000 members of Italian Dressmakers' Local 89 helped ring the curtain down on the 1960 Unity House season with their traditional annual outing to the ILGWU resort over the September 9 weekend.

Two highlights of the outing were the marking of the birthday of First Vice Pres. Luigi Antonini with the presentation of a painting by Sara Piccini Tamburino symbolizing labor's ideals.

The other was a performance in In Unity House theater of Puccini's *Madame Butterfly*, presented by the Salmagundi Opera Company and featuring Japanese soprano Kamui Inai and Giovanni Tomi.



September is shop safety inspection month. Act now to save lives. This is what to do:

1. Fill out and mail inspection form. These are postage free. Your business agent has such forms.
2. Make certain that all workers, especially new workers, know where all shop exits and fire escapes are located.
3. Urge care and cleanliness. Let's not wait for a tragedy; let's prevent it.
4. Where there has been a shop change and there is no fire warden, a shop chairman should act as warden or designate another.

## AFL-CIO Impetus Sparks Kennedy-Johnson Drive

(Continued from Page 2) candidate of (Sen. Barry) Goldwater," Meany said the GOP presidential nominee's voting record on direct labor issues has been "100 percent wrong," while Kennedy's has been "100 percent right."

IAM Pres. Al J. Hayes, in his keynote address, lashed out at the "suffocating climate of anti-unionism that hangs over the heads of working men," and emphasized that labor cannot make effective gains in any area "without more extensive and more intelligent participation in politics."

### Records Compared

Comparing the Kennedy-Nixon voting records, Meany declared that "the contrast has been the sharpest in the domestic area. On almost every social and economic issue vital to the public interest," he emphasized. "The Democratic candidate has voted on the progressive side and the Republican candidate on the reactionary side."

"This does not mean that Kennedy agreed with the AFL-CIO position on every issue at every point in his career. He did not. But he has shown a warm and growing appreciation of the problems and aspirations of working people everywhere. He has demonstrated effective leadership in introducing and carrying the burden of the fight for progressive legislation."

Meany assailed the Republican Dicker coalition in Congress which throttled most labor-backed legislation aimed at beefing up the sagging American economy, putting millions of jobless workers back on the job, and legislation designed to provide medical aid for the aged, better housing, and an improved educational system.

Meany also assailed Pres. Eisenhower for his appointments to government agencies, declaring that the President "has not made one appointment of one single individual who had demonstrated any sympathy to the ideals and principles held by the trade union movement."

### Hits NLRB

During the Eisenhower Administration, he said, "we have seen the National Labor Relations Board transformed into an outright anti-labor instrument." He said there was one notable exception—its favorable ruling in the six-year Auto Workers' strike against the labor-busting Kohler Co.—but declared "the timing of that decision bears all the marks of political expediency."

Meany urged the delegates to "go to work, get people registered, and see that they vote." He added that "if you don't believe we even have to bother urging workers to vote a certain way; if they get registered and out to the polling places, I am sure there will be very few votes for Tricky Dick."

## S'East Backed by NLRB In Jolog, Sherry Hearings

In a precedent-setting ruling, the National Labor Relations Board has held that there is no unlawful assistance or support indicated when a company permits union representatives to address workers on company property during working hours without loss of pay, and to distribute union application cards during the meeting.

According to Southeast Regional Director E. T. Kehrer, the Board has dismissed a complaint charging that the ILGWU and the Jolog Co. of Spartanburg, S.C., a subsidiary of the Jonathan Logan Co., had committed unfair labor practices.

The charges were brought against the union and the firm by a former worker who claimed she had been fired for her anti-union activities. The complaint also alleged that the company illegally assisted the union in enrolling a majority of the workers, and that the agreement subsequently reached covering working conditions, and providing wage increases and other benefits, was illegal and should be voided.

An NLRB trial examiner found that the worker had been fired because she was undependable, and recommended dismissal of the charge. However, the examiner held that the company assisted the ILGWU in obtaining majority status, and recommended withdrawal of recognition until the union had demonstrated its majority in a board-conducted election.

### Examiner Reversed

The Board reversed the examiner's findings, noting that there has been vigorous activity by both union and anti-union forces, and that the company had not violated its neutrality in any way.

The Board also pointed out that the company had resisted union attempts to extend coverage under the Jonathan Logan pact in its efforts to the Spartanburg plant. The ILGWU's decision to organize the South Carolina plant was based on this position of the company.

The Board ordered the complaint dismissed in its entirety. Representing the office of ILGWU General Counsel Morris P. Glushkin at the hearing were John T. Juel of the New York legal staff, and Robert Cohn, counsel for the union in Atlanta.

### Sherry Victory

In another NLRB ruling, unfair labor practice charges filed by Miami Local 415 against the Sherry Manufacturing Co. have been upheld, and the firm ordered

to reinstate and reimburse strikers and bargain with the union.

The company had been trying to operate with strike-breakers ever since a majority of the workers walked off the job to protest intolerable conditions and a callous firing of a worker. The firm refused to bargain with the ILGWU and arbitrarily fired all strikers.

New the Board has ordered the company to bargain collectively with the ILGWU, to offer full and immediate reinstatement to the strikers without prejudice, and to reimburse them for all any loss of pay they may have suffered by reason of the firm's discrimination.

## LABOR MEET CHEERS LABEL FASHION SHOW

(Continued from Page 3) guests are pouring in for the latest in the series of booklets published by the label department as part of a consumer service to provide American women with up-to-date and reliable information on fashion trends.

Prepared by consultant Eleanor Lambert and Diana Callaway, the pamphlets are "How to Dress Your Little Girl—Aged 3 to 10 years," "Mother-Daughter Guide to Fashion—For Girls from 10 to 14," and "College Wardrobe—A Guide to the Right Clothes for Where You Are Going." A fourth booklet is currently in the works.

Previous pamphlets in the series were "How to Be Well Dressed," "Your Trouseau and How to Plan It," and "Travel in Style."

## Local 32 Now Accepting Retirees Applications

Applications for retirement are now being accepted by New York Council and Brasserie Workers' Local 32. Manager Max Goldenberg advises members who wish to retire as of January 1, 1961, and who think they meet the eligibility requirements, to apply at once. The closing date for applications is October 15.

## CUTTERS' COLUMN

## Lack of Union Lines Barrier Eases Cutter Job Placement

A total of 609 members of Cutters' Local 10, thrown out of work by firm closings, were placed on permanent jobs to date in 1960, the highest number in many years according to a report released by Vice Pres. Moe Falkman, manager of the local.

The report, based on information submitted by business agents, covers the period from January 1 to the first week in September in 1960, a comparable period for the preceding year the total was 538. It was 409 in 1958; 409 in 1957 and 345 in 1956.

The high number of placements, according to Falkman, did not reflect an unusual seasonal turnover of firms, but instead indicated the priority given to job procurement by the entire staff of the organization.

The perennial attention given to job placement has been eased in recent years by the removal of trade lines as a barrier. The only test in placing cutters is their suitability for the work, and cloak and dress cutters have obtained as much of the miscellaneous trades.

## Renewal Talks

Negotiators from Local 10 were scheduled to participate on September 12, along with staffers from Children's Dress Local 91, in the first conference with employers for the renewal of the agreement expiring in December.

High in the list of demands is a call for a 10 percent wage increase for all crafts, with a hike of \$18 in minimum salaries. Other proposals would bring grades under terms of the collective agreement for the first time, and bar employees from sending piece goods to "cut-up" shops, firms that engage exclusively in cutting fabrics and perform no other production process.

Cutter demands would also prohibit the use of photo-copies of markers or patterns by an outside service, but would permit use of these "blue-prints" if developed by a cutter of Local 10 in a firm-owned machine. Similarly, clicking machines which stamp or die-cut parts of children's dresses would be restricted to operation by Local 10 members.

These proposals, with the ex-

## CLEVELAND OFFICERS REPORT ON CHANGES IN REGION'S MARKET

Major upheavals in the Cleveland and garment industry that transformed the area from a predominantly sports-wear-producing market were analyzed by top ILOUW officers at the annual summer seminar at the Ohio-Kentucky Region, reports Vice Pres. Nicholas Kirtzman.

Some 120 delegates, many of them shop chairladies, committee members and local officers heard reports from Cleveland Joint Board Manager Meyer Berkman, Knitgoods Council Manager Bernadine Gardner, Cincinnati Joint Board Manager Julius Guralnik and business agent John Hoover.

The all-day session included discussions on impending negotiations for contract renewals, the area's union label program, and prospects for effective political action as viewed by Evelyn Dubrow, executive secretary of the ILOUW Political Department.

LOCAL 10 MEMBERS  
REGULAR MEETING

MONDAY  
Sept. 26

Right After Work  
MANHATTAN CENTER  
24th Street and 8th Avenue

ception of the one involving clicking machines, have been included in a number of agreements renewed in other trades during the past two years.

## Eastern Region Tumbles Jersey Holdout Coronet

A spirited 2½-week strike against Coronet Manufacturing Co., long time holdout from Union City, N. J., was capped last week with a three-year contract highlighted by a two-step 17½ cents an hour pay hike, reports Vice Pres. Edward Kramer, general manager of the Eastern Region.

The knitgoods firm had withstood ILOUW organization since 1952 by following a familiar pattern: management of the National Labor Relations Board and collusion with so-called "labor" outfits. The company closed its doors to commence a drive put on by Knitgoods Workers' Local 22 in 1958.

During the current campaign, the workers had to contend with a Teamsters Union organization before winning an ILOUW agreement.

Terms of the first-time pact provide an immediate 18 cents an hour wage boost, with an additional 7½ cents in 18 months, ½ paid health, health and welfare and retirement funds, and establishment of a severance pay fund.

The drive was directed by Local 222's Maxine Peter Delidino, assisted by members of the local's organizing committee and Union City staffers. Pauline Bradford was elected shop chairlady.

## Resume Thursday Education Classes

The ILOUW Education-Recreation Center at Charles Evans Hughes High School, 18th Street between 8th and 9th Avenues, resumes its regular Thursday evening sessions on October 20, reports Education Department Secretary Fannia Cohn.

Modern psychology as applied to everyday human relations will be the discussion topic led by Dr. Kenneth Clark in 6:04 P.M. of the school beginning at 8:15 P.M. Recreation and folk dancing follow the classes.

During the past decade, professional office and sales workers as a group exceeded for the first time in U.S. history the number of persons employed in mass occupations.

## Wide ILG Turnout Marks Labor Day

Not to be outshone by the massive turnout for the Labor Day parade in New York City, ILGOW affiliates from coast-to-coast rallied to celebrate the workers' holiday in their own communities.

Typical of local festivities was the outpouring of 2,500 garment workers and their families from Eastern Region Locals 57, 71 and 167, who led all contingents in the Long Island Labor Day parade held in Babylon.

Vice Pres. Edward Kramer, general manager of the Eastern Region, and Richard Corbione, manager of the Long Island local, led the marchers who came from more than 61 communities in the Nassau, Suffolk and Queens county areas.

Orange Parade  
The theme for Western Massachusetts ILGers who joined in the parade, "Consequential parade connected Labor Day with their union's 60th anniversary and the town's 150th birthday.

Union members from the Orange Garment Co. marched a float that commemorated the ILGOW's 60 years of progress, while a bevy of lovelies modeled the latest fashions and distributed union label aprons.

## FETE SAMUEL ZELDIN ON 25 YEARS SERVICE TO N. Y. CLOAK UNION

Several hundred Brooklyn cloak shop chairmen, who braved a downpour to fill Arion Hall on August 31, heard union leaders pinpoint issues of the day in the industrial, union and political fields. At the same time, they gave rousing cheers to Samuel Zeldin, supervisor of the Cloak Joint Board Brooklyn Office, on learning he was marking 25 years of area union service.

At the chairman's session and at a Brooklyn staff get-together that followed, Zeldin's devoted activity on behalf of the cloak-makers was lauded by speakers including Vice Pres. Meno Mendelsohn, general manager of the joint board; Vice Pres. Howard Molinsky, manager of Italian Cloakmakers' Local 48; Vice Pres. Benjamin Kaplan, manager of Cloak Operators Local 117, and John Denaro, manager of the Merchants-American Department.

## Brooklyn Activities

In his comments, Mendelsohn hailed Zeldin's efforts in organizing the union, his position in Brooklyn in face of the especially difficult circumstances that prevailed there. Similar testimony was offered by Kaplan, who has been Brooklyn supervisor in the early Thirties, and Denaro, who had worked closely with Zeldin in the organizing ventures.

Reporting on Brooklyn Office activities since the last chairman's meeting, Zeldin announced that close to \$37,000 had been collected by staffers for various sums of work holders, including \$14,900 for legal holidays, \$8,000 in wage claims, and \$2,500 for unemployment.

## NEast Organizing Spurt Recruits 3 Plants in Pa.

Wage increases commensurate with reductions in hours highlight gains won by more than 180 workers via first-time agreement at three Pennsylvania shops, reports Vice Pres. David Gingold, director of the Northeast Department.

## POLITICAL PLANS SET BY STAFFERS AT COT JOINT COUNCIL MEET

Representatives of nine locals to the summer session of the Cloak Out-of-Town Department's Joint Council, meeting in Long Branch, N. J., last week, reported on organization of ILOUW 1960 campaign committees, goals set for voluntary contributions drives, and the course of political action to be taken during the coming election campaign.

Political Activity  
According to Vice Pres. George Rubin, general manager of the department, present indications are that collections from voluntary contributions and activities in connection with registration of members will hit record levels this year.

Reports on industrial conditions revealed that workers' earnings had remained on an even keel during the season just closed. In this respect, assistant manager Murray Edelstein detailed special efforts of the department in collecting thousands of dollars for payment of the first guaranteed holiday, July 4, under the collective agreement. The drive was made necessary because both employers and workers were unfamiliar with the new provision.

Later in the day, when the Joint Council joined in a 10th anniversary celebration of Monmouth County Local 130, some 400 guests heard a critique of the current political situation by Evelyn Dubrow, executive secretary of the ILOUW Political Department.

Activities dealing with promotion of the union label, including literature distribution and placement of cards and posters in human rights retail outlets, were outlined by Harry Lopatin, organizational director of the department.

The Joint Council delegates unanimously re-elected their officers for another term. They are Chairman Meyer Kanter of Newark Local 21, Vice Chairman Elmer Chaplin of Long Island Local 124 and Secretary Rose Abruzzese of Connecticut Local 141.

## Northeast ILGers Strike at Colonial

A militant strike has been called to protest unfair labor practices and intimidations committed by the Colonial Manufacturing Co. in an attempt to stem the tide of a surging ILOUW organization drive, reports Vice Pres. David Gingold, director of the Northeast Department.

At a mass meeting held two weeks ago, the workers declared for a walkout to protest the coercion of the 10-year non-union holdout of New Bedford, Mass. The firm produces pajamas and employs some 400 workers.

Strike activities are headed up by Ralph Roberts, manager of the Southern New England District, Local Supervisor Jack Halpern, General Organizer Frank Lyons, district secretary and an organization team.

More than 125 blouseworkers at the C & W Blouse Co. in Pine Grove and the Angela Sportswear Co. in Port Carbon are now covered by terms of the master agreement with the State Belt Manufacturers Association.

The pact provides a reduction in hours from 35 hour week with proportionate pay hikes, \$1.35 an hour minimum, guaranteed holidays, and full health, welfare, retirement and severance coverage.

Negotiations were headed by Potomac District Manager John Rubin, assisted by Pennsylvania Organization Director Sol Hoffman and staffers Joe Girlando, Morris Shuman and Tony Paradisi.

## M &amp; D Enrolled

At the M & D Apparel Co. of Scranton, the new pact brings some 45 workers into industry housecoats and bathrobes pay boosts, the 35 hour week and other standard Northeast benefits including establishment of a severance pay fund.

The new agreement was negotiated by District Manager Clifford Rubin, assisted by Sol Hoffman, Jack Sobel and business agent Evelyn Jarro.

## MONTREAL UNIONISTS CHEER PAY INCREASE WITH VICTORY MARCH

A general wage and rate increase for some 8,000 ILGers in the Canadian dress industry effective September 4 touched off a victory parade that saw thousands of garment workers marching or riding in open-air buses behind a band through the streets of Montreal, reports Vice Pres. Bernard Shane.

The parade, featuring the Queen of the Midwinties and her court, pointed up the gains and advantages of ILOUW membership in the industry.

Meantime, arbitration and conciliation procedures are underway at two small lingerie plants, J. Aeglin and Home & Country Casuals. The firms have in date refused to bargain in good faith, although some 50 workers involved joined union ranks several months ago.

Negotiations have also bogged down at Deluxe Embroidery Inc., and the ILOUW has asked the Quebec government to name a conciliator in an effort to settle the dispute involving more than 80 workers.

Members of Montreal Cloak Operators' Local 43, Pressers' Local 61 and Tailors and Finishers' Local 342 held a review of conditions in the industry at the annual Labor Day dinner held this year at Herz Hall.

Reports on trade prospects and contract enforcement were delivered by Vice Pres. Shane and chairmen of the locals.

## Pick Glushien to Chair Bar's Labor Committee

ILOUW General Counsel Morris P. Glushien has been named chairman of the Committee on Labor and Social Security Legislation of the ILOUW Association of the Bar of the City of New York. The selection of Glushien marks the first time a trade union lawyer has been chosen to fill the post.

# JUSTICE

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

## THE ULTIMATE CHOICE

IN LESS THAN TWO MONTHS from now the American people will go to the polls to elect a new president. Since the start of this nation, the making of such a choice has been our most precious privilege. In our own time it has taken on awesome consequences.

We no longer choose only a leader of the nation; he who through our majority acclaim in November will move into the White House next January may have to face the ultimate decision of all time. Upon him may rest the responsibility of deciding whether freedom is to survive, indeed, whether the world itself is to survive.

The next occupant of the White House will have to lead in strengthening the nation, in rebuilding its prestige and leadership in the family of nations, in raising again in the hearts of peoples everywhere the hope and the conviction that freedom works best.

He will also have to look homeward. A weak nation, a nation in which poverty persists, in which jobs and schools and homes are in shortage, in which there is still discrimination not only offers a poor example, it also invites disaster by encouraging aggressive acts by its enemies when it is least able to rebuff them.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET promises to continue the policies and the practices of the last eight years. It finds nothing wrong with what it has done, or failed to do, in that period. It closes its eyes to faults in domestic or international affairs committed by the Republican administration now drawing to a close.

That administration has dedicated its most spirited efforts to creating and maintaining an atmosphere most congenial to Big Business. It has hamstringed, through legislation, the efforts of organized working men and women to lift their living standards through their unions, while it has, at the same time, proclaimed a great concern for the workers. It has advertised its devotion to the welfare of all the people and, at the same time, vetoed aid to distressed areas. It has posed as the friend of old and young and at the same time, wrecked meaningful programs of aid to the aged or to education.

Sen. John F. Kennedy and Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson, heading the Democratic ticket, have, on the other hand, promised a return to government guided by human and humane considerations. An administration headed by them is committed to care about jobs and about schools, about what happens to older people and what happens to those who still earn less than what is required for a decent, American livelihood.

The choice is between caring and not caring; between doing and not doing.

AMERICANS HAVE Seldom confronted a responsibility more fateful than that which faces them today.

Any one of us asked what we would do if money were suddenly taken out of our pay envelopes, if one room was lopped off our homes, if the number of kids in our kid's classroom were doubled would certainly have a ready answer.

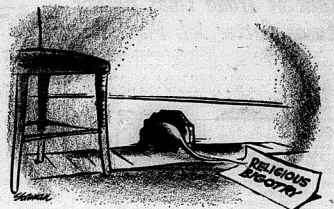
Which of us would hesitate to give an answer to the question of how great a sacrifice we would make to ensure the best chances for peace in our world and for our children?

On November 8 all of these questions, and many more just as important, will be wrapped up into one big and all-inclusive decision. In that polling booth, alone and with the fate of the world in his hands, the American voter will be able to choose either to continue the callous and careless slide toward perdition begun eight years ago. Or he can vote for Kennedy and Johnson and put the nation back on its rightful course: of caring for every human being within and outside of its borders.

"Ah, Dr. Livingston, I Presume?"



## "Campaign Headquarters"



## For Kennedy!

From the statement of endorsement by the General Board of the American Federation of Labor—Congress of Industrial Organizations

THE Republican candidate, Richard M. Nixon, has for eight years been Vice President of the United States, prior to which time he served four years in the House and two in the Senate.

Nixon's vigor and shrewdness are beyond dispute. He would undoubtedly be a forceful President, who would grasp issues rather than avoid them. The question is, in whose interests would this decisiveness be exerted?

Insofar as international affairs are concerned, there is good reason to believe that Nixon would follow (perhaps more vigorously) the general policies of the present Administration. These policies have ranged from bluster and brinkmanship to well-intentioned but ineffectual personal diplomacy; their net result has been a weakening of the western alliance and a widening of the Soviet sphere of influence.

On domestic matters Nixon's record is even more vulnerable. We in the AFL-CIO have repeatedly declared that the strength of our economy and the fulfillment of our ideals at home is the essential prerequisite to the ultimate victory of democracy in the world. We have further set forth our conviction that these goals cannot be reached by blind faith in the curative powers of private enterprise; that on the contrary, the Federal government must take leadership to insure their realization.

Nixon does not share this conviction. While he has in recent months given lip-service to the need for government action in such fields as education, housing and public health, his votes do not justify confidence that performance will follow. Indeed, despite his recent identification with the so-called "new" or "liberal" wing of the Republican party, he has yet to be recorded in that company on any division in Congress.

In all candor it must also be noted that Nixon's history as a partisan campaigner, both for himself and for the national ticket, raise grave questions of his fitness. Quibbles over precise wording cannot conceal the fact that Nixon impugned the loyalty of a congressman, a nominee for the Senate, a Secretary of State and a President of the United States in his various electoral adventures. Since he is neither naive nor uninformed,

we must conclude he knew better in every case. We find it difficult to attribute such conduct to youthful exuberance.

THE Democratic candidate, John F. Kennedy, was elected to Congress in 1946 (the same year as Nixon) and is now in his second term in the Senate.

Kennedy is intelligent, articulate and forceful; he, too, would use the powers of the Presidency to carry out his program.

We in the AFL-CIO have had full opportunities to watch Kennedy's congressional career at close range. Throughout his service in both the House and Senate he has been a member of their respective labor committees. He has shown a keen and growing understanding of the labor movement as such, and a warm appreciation of the problems and aspirations of working people everywhere.

Kennedy's active concern with foreign affairs actually antedates Nixon's, since it began before World War II. But the greatest difference between them in this area is that Kennedy has no commitment to the specific undertakings of the last eight years. Unlike Nixon, Kennedy would not be inhibited by loyalty to the mistakes of his predecessor.

However, it is on the domestic scene that the contrast is most dramatic. On almost every issue between the money interest and the people's interest—housing, schools, health and all the rest—Kennedy voted with the people, Nixon voted against the people.

Nor was Kennedy merely a passive participant. On more and more issues, as increasing seniority gave him greater status, he was the introducer and floor leader for legislation to benefit workers and the nation.

It should be noted that on some matters Kennedy did not always agree with the AFL-CIO position, even though on direct labor issues he was by our standards 100 per cent right while Nixon was 100 per cent wrong. Good-faith disagreements on some matters are inevitable, and should properly be taken in the context of the record as a whole.